Gor. Roseuth, and he assures us that the Governor will Gor. Rosenth, and he assures us that the Governor will mare no pairs to care for us.

It is, therefore, plain that everything has been done high for Rossulh, as well as by his agents, both in London Gor. Rossulh, as well as by his agents, both in London Gor. Rossulh, as well as by his agents, both in London Gor. Rossulh, as well as by his agents, both in London Gor. Rossulh, as well as by his agents, both in London Gor. Rossulh, as well as his agents our hearty thanks we feel correless of the same time we defor the same done; but at the same time we defor the solv cause of the same time we defor the solv cause of Hungary and of Educate in the feel while doing rose, and that we do not like to be fed while doing rose, and that we have that money, because it is friends. No, we will not have that money, because in holy cause, and we shall work and do our ferr of our holy cause, and we shall work and do our ferr of our holy cause, and we shall work and do our ferr of our holy cause, and we shall work and do our ferr of our holy cause, and we shall work and do our ferr of our holy cause, and we shall work and do our ferr of our holy cause, and we shall work and do our ferr of our holy cause, and we shall work and do our ferr of our holy cause, and we shall work and do our ferr of our holy cause, and we shall work and did not insight, strangers as we are, what horrible abuse in regard to Rossuth would be made with them.

Height to Rossuth would be made with

ANTON CASL TUKY, LEOFOLD WAAGNER, CHARLES MULLER, ALEXANDER SALASY, Tosef Dotzi, WM. HENLINBERGER, LOUIS VIZAL, WILLIAM BAGDANG, DANIEL MAYER.

ANTON FISCHER,

THE LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph to The New-York Tribune. Bouthern Telegraph Office, corner of Hanover and Beaver-sta

From the North. SCOTT DELEGATES TO THE DISTRICT CONVENTIONS.

UTICA, Monday, May 10, 1852. Madison Co. sends Scott Delegates to the Convention of the XXIId District.

Montgomery Co. has chosen Delegates to the Conven tion of the XVIIIth District, who are for Scott. Otsego County, of the XIXth District, so far as heard

from, is for Scott. THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL.

Rondour, Monday, May 10.

The first cargo of Coal by the Delaware and Hudson Canal from Honesdale, arrived here this

From the South.

MR. CLAY'S HEALTH. WASHINGTON, Monday, May 10, 1852. There is no change, apparently, in the condition of Mr. CLAY, but he is gradually declining. WASHINGTON ITEMS.

The testimony in the case of Brown, of Michigan, for forging Treasury vouchers, has been closed. Arguments were commenced by Mr. Fendall for the United States, followed by Mr. Keys for the defense—but without concluding, the Court adjourned.

A letter from John Forsyth, the Editor

of The Georgia Times, the leading Southern Rights poli-tician, deprecating the ratification of the Compromise by the National Democratic Convention, as tending to the the National Democratic Convention, as tending to the disruption of the Democrate Party in the Southern States, is published in The Southern Press, and is the subject of general discussion in political circles.

IMPORTANT TELEGRAPHIC CASE.

Philadelphia, Monday, May 10, 1852.

A bill in Chancery was filed in the Cir-A bill in Chancery was filed in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, against Junes K. Morehead, President of the Atlantic and Onio Telegraph Company, and the Finaburgh, Gineinnati and Louisville Telegraph Company, and against other persons, members of the said Companies, to restrain them from using Morse's Telegraph Patents. Notice being given of a motion for an injunction, the case came on this merning in the Circuit Court at Philadelphia before Hon. Judge Kane.

The complaieant claimed that he was entitled to one-quarter of the stock and one-quarter of the dividends in the above lines under what is generally known as the O'Reilly contract, and that having made an anticable settlement with O'Reilly on the 2d of December last, he had demanded the stock and dividends which were refused by the Companies. The complainant had

y contract, and that having made an amic ent with O'Reilly on the 2d of Decemb demanded the stock and dividends which d by the Compression.

the Okeilly contract, and that having made an anneable settlement with O Reilly on the 24 of December last, he had demanded the stock and dividends which were refused by the Companies. The complainant had his own affidavit, and also that of Henry O'Reilly, in regard to the establishment of these lines and his settlement with Mr. Smith.

On the part of the defendants it was claimed that the stockholders in those Companies had subscribed and made their investments on the fault of the O'Reilly contracts, and had for some years faithfully endeavored to comply with its terms by setting aside the Stock and Dividends, but that Smith and the other owners of the Patent finding the telegraping business likely to become protable, they combined to annul the contract, and to extert from the subscribers one-half instead of one-fourth of the stock, for the use of the patent right when the lines were completed; threatened the stockholders, and commenced vexations suits, and afterwards established rival and competition lines, with a view to break down the O'ricilly lines.

That these proceedings were fraudulent and intended to impair the value of tree stock—and subsequently that a controversy having taken place between Amos Kendall and said Smith, no arrangement could be made with either of them. That in December 1851, Smith and O'Reilly frendulently combined together against the stockholders in the lines from Philad-lphia to Louiville, and agreed to share between them. That although O'Reilly had now no interest in the campanies, yet hymography understock to make a bargain with Smith to cancer the original contract and to give one half of the stock and dividends.

A copy of the contract between O'Reilly and Smith of the 2d December, was read, with sundry letters and documents, and the answer of Gen, Morehead.

The defendants counsel were proceeding with further

A copy of the contract between O Reilly and Smith of
the 2d December, was read, with sundry letters and
documents, and the answer of Gen, Morehead.

The defendants counsel were proceeding with further
proof but were interrupted by the Court inquiring if
the complainant's counsel thought it worth their while
to proceed any further; that it seemed to the Court
that enough already appeared to show that an injurctien should not be allowed.

After some discussion the Court with the

tien should not be allowed.

After some discussion the Court said it was unnecessary to take up more time, for the case was one to which an injunction could not be allowed, but he would

deliver his opinion in the morning.

Counsel for the compleinant, George T. Campbell,
Harding and F. O. J. Smith in person. For the defendants, H. M. Watts and E. M. Stauton.

POST-OFFICE ROBBERY-INCENDIARIES-THE CATHOLIC COUNCIL, ETC. BALTIMORE, Monday, May 10, 1852. The Southern Mail has arrived from

Young Haynes, who robbed the Post-Office in Virgints, of which his father was Postmaster, of a large amount of money, was tried and convicted at Stanton on Saturday last.

At Cambridge, Md., on Friday night, the earpenter's shop of Mr. Allen and the large warehouse of Mr. Ross were set on fire and destroyed; and on Sunday night the Court-house was set on fire and destroyed with all the papers and records. Great excitement prevsils in the place. A public meeting has been held and a guard appointed to detect the incendary.

The Catholic National Council commen-

ced the business of the session to-day, with closed doors. The session is expected to last two weeks. The member of Columbia Fire Company, of New York, who disappeared during the late visit of the company to this city, and in relation to whose fate fears were entertained, turned up to-day, safe and

THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE. The telegraph was in error in stating that both Houses of the Maryland Legislature had adjourned. They are still in session.

FIRE IN BALTIMORE. A destructive fire occurred last evening at the north-east corner of Gay and Bath-sts. It ortg-lasted in the clothing-store or H. Carr, which was en-tirely sestroyed, with a shoe-store, and one or two dwellings adjoining. The property was only partially baused.

U. S. SENATOR FROM SOUTH CAROLINA. W. F. DESSAUSSIEBE, of Columbia, has been appointed U. S. Senator for South Carelina vice Mr. Rhett, resigned.

THE STEAMSHIP GEORGIA.

The steamship Georgia leaves here at 8

From the East. CANAL TOLLS—THE STATE NEWSPAPER. The tolls received on all the Canals of

State from the opening of the 1st May amounted to 11.501, while from the opening last year to the 1st they were \$297,897, a falling off of \$166,326. The Albany Argus contains the decis-The Albany Argus contains the decision of the Secretary of State and Controller, awarding in the dids the publication of the logal advertisements, i.e. it is not known upon what grounds they intend to input the award. To-day, Mr. Campbell, Deputy Section of State, called at The Argus office for some laws in there but not published. They were handed over to the foreman, but the proprietors of The Argus, apon consultation together, re-demanded them, claiming that The Argus was the State paper.

PROVIDENDE MAYORALTY-FIRE. The Whigs of this city have nominated The house of Ezra B. Leon, in this city, destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss \$5,000, and for \$3,000 in the Providence Mutual Co.

Kossuth at Roxbury.

Boston, Monday, May 10, 1852.

Kossuth visited Roxbury this evening. He was received at the line by the military, firemen citizens, and was welcomed by C. M. Ellis, E-q., whose house he was escorted; and after particing of tea, he proceeded to Norfolk Hall and delivered an ad-dress. After the meeting adjourned, he went to the house of William Whittag, Esq., where a sumptuous banquet was awaiting him, but he did not remain, in consequence of being in lisposed.

NOMINATION TO THE WHIS NATIONAL CONVENTION. At the meeting of the Whig Nominating Committee this evening, Hon Rufus Choate was unan-imously nominated to represent this district in the Whig National Convention.

METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE-RESIGNATION OF RISHOP HAMLINE.

The Conference met at the usual hour, Bishop Morris presiding.

Bishop Morris presiding.

Bishop Waugh presented a communication from Bishop Hamilne. It stated that the Bishop had been ill since 1816; that for the last three years he had been unablefully to perform his duties. His obysicians had warned him against attending Contractices, and now finding himself incapacitated from farther duties be felt it his duty to offer his resignation. The communication was referred.

The Committee on Missions recommended the establishment of an Independent African Church, to be cen-tered in Liberia; the first Bishop to be selected by this

Conference, and ord-lasd here.

The testimony of respect to the memory of Bishop Hedding was ordered to be recorded in the journal Resolutions were adopted that the Methodist Episco-Resolutions were adopted that the Methodst apasto-pal Charch ought to increase the number and except of foreign and Indian missionaries. Also, in favor of a day to be appointed for festing and prayer in the several conferences, and to supplicate Divine assistance in rais-ing men and means for the missionary work. A report was made favorable to the erection of a com-medicus central church in Washington, and recom-mending the same to the Annual Conferences. Report accepted.

accepted.

A Committee was ordered to be appointed to inquire into the best means of procuring for Protestants in Rome the same religious privileges which are accorded to Roman Catholics in the United States.

The Conference then adjourned.

DESTRUCTION OF A WOOLEN MILL. The large Woolen Mill at Rock Bottom Village, Massachusetts, owned by Gleason & Dale, took fire at 8 c'clock on Sunday morning, and was entirely consumed, together with the machinery and stock; also the dye and drying houses, and one large dwelling house

adjacent.

The loss is estimated at \$30,900. Insured in Hartford Springfield, New-York, Lowell, and Old Colony offices. NON-ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA. HALIFAX, Monday May 10, 1852.

A dense fog prevails in our harbor, and there are no signs of the steamship Canada, now nine days out.

From the West.

ELECTION OF FILLMORE DELEGATES IN SUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Monday, May 10, 1852.

FILLMORE Delegates were elected in every ward in this city by large majorities, and the District Convention will be largely the same way. DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT CLEVELAND.

A fire occurred at Cleveland on Saturday A fire occurred at Cleveland on Saturday morning, consuming considerable property. It was first discovered in a plane manutactory, on Senecast, and spreading to the adjoining buildings, reached Saperiorst, burning the entire block from the corner of Saperior and Senecasts, and was only arrested by the walls of the Forrest House. The buildings were severally eccupied as shoe stores, book stores, groceries, stove stores, plane factory, marble factory, saddleries, &c. Loss unknown. The marble factory was owned by Mr. Jones, and the buildings on Superiorst, by F. W. Allen.

XXXIId CONGRESS . . . FIRST SESSION.

SENATE. WASHINGTON, Monday, May 10, 1852. In the Senate a large number of petitions

Mr. Mallony offered a resolution directing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire into the expediency of providing for the payment of the in-density to Spanish subjects in America, growing out of damage to their property by any outbreak of the multi-tude, in consequence of events attending the late Cuban Expedition. He addressed the Scante in favor of the equity of making such provision, and the resolution was

Mr. SUMNER offered a resolution directing an inquiry into the expediency of abolishing the deduction of 20 per cent from the wages of seamen in the merchant service, for the fund commonly called "Hospital Fund," which was stopted.

On motion of Mr. Morron the Senate

to k up the bill granting land to Florida and Alabama, in sid of the construction of a railroad from Pensucola Bay to Montgamery, Ala. This bill having been amended so as to agree with other like bills. Mr. Morton moved two additional sections, granting a like quantity of land for two other railroads—one from Pensucola Bay to Mobile Bay, and the other from the same to Chattahoochi and Flint River in Georgia. These sections were agreed to, that River in Georgia. These sections were agreed to, ad the bill was ordered to be engrosred. Mr. Underwood moved to take up the

bill granting lands to Illinois and Indians for a railroad from epposite Louisville, Ky., to opposite St. Louis, Miss. After several slight amendments, the bill was or-

The House bill, authorizing the Legis lature of Mississippi to sell the lands heretpfore appro-priated for the use of Schools in that State, and approve the sales already made, was taken up and passed.

The bill granting land to Alabama for

the Girard and Mobile Railroad, and the bill granting land to Florida to aid in the construction of the Florida, Atlantic and Gulf Central Railroad and its branches, which were, on Friday, ordered to be engrossed, were

Mr. Fish offered a resolution, which was greed to, directing an inquiry as to the propriety of in-reasing the salaries of the United States Judges of the othern District of New-York.

The Deficiency Bill was then taken up. Mr. WADE opposed the amendment giving aid to the Colins Line. He stated the various grounds taken by the advocates of the amendment, and held that they were contradictory and self-refuting. Upon one thing they, however, all agreed, and that was that this appropriation will enable them to gratify the national vanity by beating John Bull in a boat race on the ocean. However desirable this enterprise might be

national vanity by beating John Bull in a boat race on the ocean. However desirable this enterprise might be, he was opposed to forcing it like a hot house plant. Let American enterprise alone, and it will eventually, in this respect as in all others, beat that of John Bull.

He looked upon and argued to show that this was nothing but a plain, paleable case of monopoly; a proposition to enable this Company to carry on the business of Steam Ocean Navigation to the exclusion of all others who might desire to engage in it, which he conceived to be a rank injustice to all other navigating interests. He was surprierd to see the special friends of free trade advocating this policy. Free trade was right or was wrong. If they allow Great Britain to supply us with iron because she can do so cheaper than Americans can, why not let her carry the mails if she can do so cheaper? If protection be afforded at all, let it not be for any special object, but generally, and include all for any special object, but generally, and include all branches of American lab r and industry. Let this be done and you will enable Amer can industry and labor to excel those of England, as do our magnificent rivers and country those of Great Fittin.

to excel those of England, as do our magnificent rivers and country those of Great Britain.

Some years ago, Congress undert-ok to do much for the improvement of the commerce of the West. Engineers were engaged, and most extensive machinery purchased, &c. But in a year or two, the work was stopped, and the machinery was sold off, and since that day nothing whatever has been heard in that quarter of Uncle Sam. The people of the West have been anxiously looking for him from that time to the present. It was this anxiety, probably, which induced the questions that were put to the Senstor from Michigan, a few years ago, and which, ewing to the noise and confusion, he could not answer. (Laughter.)

Mr. Cass—Whenever these words "noise and confusion" are used I have the prescriptive

"noise and confusion" are used I have the prescriptive right to the floor. [Laughter.] Has the Senator never read a letter from Gov. Wood, of his own State, denying the whole story.

Mr. WADE-Yes, I have. I did not say whether there was anything in it or not. I merely said that there existed a great anxiety out there to know what had become of Uncle Sam, and probably those questions were put to the Senator, under the supposition that he knew as much about his whereabouts as any one else. The Senator is now for voting, to support this line, a sum of money amounting during the time of that line, a sum of money amounting during the time of that contract to but little less than seven millions of dollars. Mr. Cass--I am for no such thing.

Mr. Rusk reminded the Senator that there was a return in the shape of postages for the money paid this line.

Mr. Wade said that however that may

be there is no noise and confusion in the Senate now, and he desired to know whether the Hon. Senater from Michigan would vote a like amount of money for the laprovement of the Rivers and Harbors of the West, and whether the West could depend upon his vote at this session for such a bill. Mr. Cass said that his views upon this

which have been cassing that his views upon this subject had been fully made known at the last session of Congress. He should vote for a Bill upon the subject of internal improvements, a reasonable Bill, the litera of which have been examined and reported from the War Department, and which does not push the expenditures too far or unnecessarily. He was not for establishing a great system of internal improvement, but there are rivers and harbors for the improvement of which he would with.

Mr. WADE was glad to hear the Hon. Senator's declaration. He wished to know why no bill had been introduced or heard of during the six menths of this session already gone by? He denied that these vessels were adapted to war purposes, or could be used in naval warfare. He was not skilled in naval architecture, but he thought it evident even to the most

unpractised eye that these vessels could not be used for warlike purposes. A single cannon belt ranging along one of their paddles would destroy her speed, and render her unmangeable. She would be crippied as much as a single shot upon the wing of a wild goose. Houghter | They were not intended for war purposes. Their furnitione showed they were never intended for rude wer. Their megnificent mirrors and castly farnitare were far more suitable for the palace of a prince or an Eastern seragilo, [Laughter] than for the uses of war. He had beare of an elephant in a china shop, and he could imagine the consequences to be about equal to that of a cannon ball entering one of the saloons of these vessels.

vessels.

He denied that they were ever intended or designed

vessels.

He denied that they were ever intended or designed for any other purpos a than to give the rich aren, who could afford to travel laxuriantly, accommoditions. He was opposed to taking the money placed in the treasury by the hard balor of the working classes, and applying it to support such a cencern as this. He scouted the idea of a war with England as long as the pelicy of Free Frade is kept up, whereby England can cerrich berself at our expense. England won't go to war as long as she can enjoy the profit and benefits resulting to ber friem our Free Trade polity. You could not kick her into a war. Why should she go to war, when she can accomplish all she desires by giving dinners to your Welkers and other Free Trade americans. The great navigation interests on the sectional dataleways been amply protected and were so now.

For one, as a representative of the great West, he would not vote another dellar for the benefit of the interests of commerce on the Adantic till some design was manifested to sid the commerce of the West. Inhend commerce now is equal to the foreign. He called up on Western members totake the same stand. When this was done he would be liberal. Nothing had been done for the West for years. Everything desired by the East for the advantage of commerce was freely given. Docks and navy yards, dry docks and marine railways were established on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. Not a dollar was however, given for the benefit of the inland commerce were readily given; expeditions everewhere, even to Japan, were sent out, but notaing for the West. He opposed this amendment as unjust, as creating a monopoly and bailding up one branch of navigation at the expense of all others.

Mr. Bayards followed in support of the amendment He went over the same grounds heretofore taken by several Senstors in support of this amend-

navigation at the expense of all others.

Mr. Bayard followed in support of the amendment. He went over the same grounds hereto-fore taken by several Senstors in support of this amendment. He maintained that they were war steamers, and could be used for all the purposes of naval warfare that would be required of them. He contanded that this was no monopoly, but had broken down the 8 itish monopoly. He showed the zeal and interest evinced by Great Britain in sustaining the Cunard line, and to break down this line. He cited the many difficulties and obstacles thrown by Great Britain in the way of the Collas line, intended to divert the mail and freight to the Cunard line. He did not agree that this line would ever pay in postages the amount which it would receive from the Government. He thought the average receipts of postages by it would not exceed \$500,000, leaving a deficiency of \$350,000 a year. This he was ready to vote, for the purpose of keeping up the mail facilities of commercial intercourse.

The same policy was already established in the land. In Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabara, Florida, Mississippi, Texas, Arkanass, Illinois, Tennessee, and Missouri, the expenses of the mil service exceeded the receipts by \$620,000 a year; but who, on this account, would take from those twelve States their mail facilities because their revenue did not support them. The other States had a large surplus. The excess of his own little State was absorbed to supply the deficiency in the postal revenue of the State represented by the Senstor from Tennessee (Mr. Jones.) Thus the whole people were taxed to furnish postal facilities to those States. He did not complain of this; but he desired that this great means of commercial intercourse should not be stopped because its revenue did not pay its expenses. He looked upon this as a national question, involving national honor, and was not disposed to yield in the bour of victory to the foreign rival.

Mr. Mallory offered an amendment transferring this contract f

transferring this contract from the Navy to the Post Office Department, pending which the Senate adjourned HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Cullon asked leave to introduce the following resolution: That the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds be instructed to inquire into
the expediency of purchasing for the public use the estate of Mount Vernon, the last residence of George
Washington, and the resting place of his bones; and
also, at what time the same can be purchased, and as to
what, if any, use it can be dedicated; and that they report
by bill or otherwise.

Objections to its introduction were made

Mr. McMullen moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole on the Homestead The Committee rejected the pending

emendments to strike out, giving homesteads free of cost, and inserting for y-five cents, and, secondly, twen-y-five cents an acre. Among a large number of amend-ments offered was one by

Mr. McMullen, who said he was go-

ing to confine bimself strictly to its merits. If he should deviate from this, he trusted the Chair or any other gen-tlers in would call him to order, and, further, that all others would be held to a strict compliance with the Mr. OLDS-I call the gentleman to or-

der; he is not speaking to his amendments. [Laughter.]
Mr. Houston said that the rules are perverted and destroyed through their nonenforcement, and it is evident the House will never get through with the bill if irrelevency of debate shall be tolerated. He should strempt to confine gentlemen to the mark if other gentlemen did undertake the task.

Mr. OLDS-I only made the point at the Mr. McMullen-I have effected my

object, and therefore withdraw my amendment.

A Voice-That's right, Mac. The first section of the bill finally was suffered to remain exactly as it was when the bill was introduced, after repeated attempts to amend it, and is

ery man or widow who is the head of a family, and

"That every man or widow who is the head of a family, and a citizen of the United States, shall from and after the passage of this act be entitled to enter, free of cest, on one quarter section of vacant and mappropriated public lands, or a quantity equal thereby, to be located in a body in conformity with the legal subdivisions of the public lands, and after the same shall have been conveyed."

The six remeining selections of the bill were passed through with slight amendments, after several ineffectual attempts further to amen i them, so as to give persons not naturelized, the benefit of the bill, which is not finally shaped, there being sundry substitutes for it pending. The Committee then rose, and the House then passed the Senate resolution for the benefit of the Fayetteville and Central Plank Road Company.

The House, on motion of Mr. Johnson, (Ark) took up the resolution heretofore introduced by

Ark) took up the resolution heretofore introduced by him, proposing a brief Summer recess. The Assistant Clerk read it in substance, that for the purpose of having the Hall rectified and cleansed, the House adjourn from Tuesday, the 1st of June, until the 4th day of May. As the Clerk made a mistake in reading May instead of June, the House was convulsed with laughter.

Mr. Houston called the Clerk to order

The CLERK, after the merriment had subsided, again read the resolution, this time correctly. The House then agreed to the amendment of Mr. Gaylord, that the recess be from the 13th to the 17th day of May. Ayes 69, noes 62. The question was now stated in the resolution as amended.

Mr. Jones (Tem.) moved to reconsider Mr. Johnson (Ark.) moved to lay that

Mr. Polk, in a low tone, said that there seems to be a great fret on this side of the hall, as if something was not understood.

Mr. Jones (Tenn.)-I'll tell you what t is, we shall lose a week now and a week when the saltimore Convention meets. Mr. Sweetzer moved to lay the resolu-

Mr. STANLEY-I ask for the yeas and Mr. POLK-Certainly; I want them Mr. ORR-I move that the House ad-

MANY Voices-That's right. Mr. Johnson, (Ark.)-Oh no! Oh no!

Oh no.

A VOICE—Yes, I'm devilish hungry.
The SPEAKER put the question on adjournment, and requested gentlemen in favor of it to rise. Eighty one so voted.

Mr. Polk—Give it up. Say the House

adjourned.
The Speaker having counted the noes 41. declared the House adjourned. POLAND.

Past, Present and Future.

The sympathy of the American people,

To the Editors of The N. Y. Tribune:

called forth by Kossuth toward his unhappy native land -fertunate at least in having produced such an advocate of its rights-seems to have thrown in the shade the claims of other European nations to the earnest consideration of the only free people of the earth. It is in vain that the Nephew of his Uncle performs his most dexterous legerdemsin tricks; it is in vain that my dexterous legerdemsin tricks; it is in vain that my Lords Palmerston and Russell play at pitch and toss, for the sweets of office, and my Lord Derby, the well-known scorpion Stanley, revels in visions of the return of the good old Tory times; it is in vain that Webb, Battinsay, and other agents of Austria, try to un-governor the great Magyar, the former even gently hinting at a swindle of the American dollar. Brother Jonathan shrugs bis shoulders, guesses that it is all a humbug, his sympathics run still Hungaryward—he pours his loose

cash into the Hungarian Loan Fund; and in spite of the slaveholders, and their antipodes, the Abolitionists, des extremés se touchent,) indorses, not by an act of Con-gress, but by the living voice of his millions, Kossuth's Christian principle of non-intervention. To be seit ought to be, and as every man not quite bereft of either prain or beat, must have seen it would

eft of either brain or heart, must have seen it w

have come to pass.

Just and righteous, however, though the cause of Just and righteous, however, though the cause of Hungary he; gailing though be the chains that bind her, there is, nevertheless, in the North of Europe a capatry equally if not more oppressed, and which, it will be my endeavor to prove, has equal, if not stronger, claims to the sympathy of the American people. Need I say, that that country is Poland. That Poland which, how great soever might have been its sine—and I mean not to deny that they were both grievous and many—has at least one undisputed, and to it alone, among all nations of Europe, belonging merit that, if we except its connection with Napoleon, (and even this admits of strong palliation.) Its sous were never found battling on the side of oppression, and were always found in the ranks of Liberty.

If we turn to the annals of Poland, in the sixteenth

If we turn to the annals of Poland, in the sixteenth entury, we will find that the Poles, even at that epoch steeped in ideas of legitimery and Divine right (f) of Kings, had some crude, ill-developed, indeed, but no lers carnest conceptions of popular government tellglous liberty, far in advance of any other then

while Henry VIII of England slaughtered, of his own all-powerful will, not only his wives, but his sub-jects; while Charles V Emperor of Germany, put suc-cessfully down the first fires of fre-dom, kindled up by

cessfully down the first fires of freedom, kindled up by the eman-tination of consciences from the thraidom of ecclestastical tyranny; while even Francis I, of France, checked the random strivings of his mercurial subjects after political freedom; in Poland alone the persecuted of all nations found a safe asylum and a free exercise of religion according to the dictates of their consciences. And the Poles alone he-stated not to proclaim to the world, by their acts, that the in-titution of kings was of man,—the right of the people to govern itself, of God.

world, by their acts, that the institution of kings was of main,—the right of the people to gevern itself, of God.

The abolition of hereditary monarchy in Poland and her twin sister Libbannia, and the substitution of elective soverclanty in its stead, however dangerous it has proved to the stability, to the very existence of the country itself, involved nevertheless a principle, a right principle, that the neople have a right to make and unable its governors. From the acknowledgment of this principle, as basis for the future government of the country, emensted another equally sound and wise one, of perfect, unconditional equality of its clitzens. But, I may be told, only a small portion of the Polish people, viz., the nobles, were admitted to the privilege of citzenship. True, and what of that? Nobles alone enjoyed the rights of citizens, but the principle of equality of these, among themselves, and even with the king, required only time and favorable circumstances to be extended further and wider, till it spread over the whole population, of men equal before the law and laws equal to all men. And this because the very groundwork of the privileges of nobility was well calculated to extend that principle of equality.

Primogeniture and law of entail, those mighty bulwarks of aristocray, were never acknowledged or introduced into Poland. They were indeed exotic plants, which could not thrive or coëxist with the national character of the people. Hence, landed propercy, being by law equally divided among all descendants, admitted not of that undue purely aristocratic influence which kept for three hundred years our neighbors, the Hangarians, attached to the crown of the house of Hapsburg.

Ung.

There certainly existed some families, such as the plunder in the wars against the Turks and Muscovy purchase extensive territories thus acquiring a dangerous, and as it proved, a rutious influence. These, however, were exceptions, whereas the great mijority of nebles remained comparatively poor and even in figent. So that, atthough the nobles alone had a right to vote at elections of kings and legislators, they did not form, as in England, France and Hungary, a class predomluant by wealth and material power, but sather a body of freemen, whose franchise had been determined by the forthitous circumstance of birth, instead of dollars and cents, as in constitutional monarchical governments. This body could not be called an organized oligarchy, as in ancient Greece and matern Venice, because the majority of its members lacked that power which wealth unquestionely places at the disposal of its possessors; but the whole system bore germs of progressive democratic development.

unquestionely places at the disposal of its possessors; but the whole system bore germs of progressive democratic development.

That this development was rapid, may be concluded from the fact that while the nobles numbered scarcely 10,000 at the election of the first elective King, Henry de Valois, afterward Henry III, of France, in the year 1573, at that of Augustus III, in 1733, upward of 80,000 appeared on the field of election.

It would be ludicrons, were it less painful, to a Pole, acquainted with the social state of his country, to hear men exclaiming, in perfect earnest, "Oh! you have been nothing else but an Oligarchic Republic." Oligarchy, forscoth! Behold a noble plowing, digging and boeing, on the ten acres of land which form all his earthly possessions. See the noble dame and her young ladies, tripping it bare-footed to the church, their high-healed shoes and worsted stockings under their arm, ready to be put on in the churchyard; and see a serf, driving his family with two, if not four, excellent horses, in the same direction, and you will scarcely realize an oligarchian aristocrat. And if it be true that that non-noble, the serf, groams under a heavy burden of injustice, lay it to the charge of the dark ages still in existence in Europe, which, nevertheless, were less dark, less gloomy in Poland than elsewhere, since the pinnucle of the unanilowed temple of all misery, oppression and ignorance—legitimacy—has been scattered to the winds.

Nor was this the only onward move Poland made,

winds.

Nor was this the only onward more Poland made, during the period we are speaking of (1573-91); for, during that time, indeed as far back as the first named year, and while religious rancor ran the highest— while the white cliffs of England, the emer-lid hills of Ireisand, the vineyards of France, the fertile platus of Germany, and the sands of Sweden, were crimsoned with human blood, she t in the name of God, of the God of love and mercy; while the "Holy Inqui sition" burned Papists, for the good of their souls—Poland, and Poland alone, remained innocent of blood, and the persecuted Huguenots or Waldenses, as well as the equally persecuted Irish Romanists, were received with Christian affection into her bosom.

ented Irish Ropanists, were received with Christian affection into her bosom.

Bigotry triumphant for a while, during the reign of the Jesuit-ridden King Sigismund III, succeeded in excluding from the Councils of the State, Dissidents—as Protestants were called in Poland—but its triumph was of short duration: the better feelings of citizens prevailed; these religious disabilities were removed, and nearly a century before any other power even dreamed of admitting the great truth that Religion was a private concern between every individual and his Maker, Poland preserved the clurious spectuale of a Protestant Catholic

concern between every individual and his Maker, Poland presented the glorious spectacle of a Protestant Catholic and a Roman Catholic sitting side by side in the halls of national legislation.

All these undoubtedly historically true facts are a sufficient proof that the Poles, even in the early days of their political education, had an almost instinctive abhorrence of oppression, and that, therefore, they were deserving of that liberty on their march toward which they made so rapid a progress.

their political collection, and that, therefore, they were deserving of that liberty on their march toward which they made so rapid a progress.

The two fundamental principles of freedom, viz: the right of the People to elect its Rulers, and the free exercise of Religion, once established, time alone and the progress of ideas were wanting to extend liberty to all classes of the people, and political equality to all individuals. Nor must be forgotten the fact, that as the advantages of commercial pursuits began to be appreciated, poorer nobles—casting off their long cherished prejudices, amalgamated more and more with the dwellers of cities and towns—the harrier which esparated the noble from the burgess, was removed—and as this latter was closely connected with the class of serfs or peasants, for according to the theory of the constitution, whoever was not a nobleman was a peasent—it is obvious that this amalgamation must have eventually led to the enancipation of the latter. Further, although the magnates claimed the mass of the poorer nobles as their own, and for their own political purposes, all the sympathies, social and in tellectual, of these last ran in a contrary direction, toward the husbandman or trader. And as the magnates, as I have said above, formed but a handful, certainly not exceeding, with their hangers-on and satellites, one-tenth of the whole number of voting nobles, it is but rational to suppose, nay, to be certain, that had not Poland perished, she would have shown further to the world—that the spirit of justice and therefore democracy, for, politically speaking, they are synonymous, lived and had its being in her boson.

That these are not mere speculations of the writer's brain, the celebrated Constitution of the 3d of May, 1791, by admitting burgesses of towns to representation—by sholishing many of the absurd privileges of the nobles, and by loosening the bonds of seridom—has afforded a living and a historical proof.

All these patriotic said liberal enactments became alias! nugatory,

than the sight of comprehensive democracy or enigneened republicanism.

This spirit, therefore, of liberty, awakened by dangers and purified by trials, contributed in no small degree toward the extinction of Poland out of the list of
nations. She fell, but her dying words were worthy of
her glorious life, when, by the valce of her matchless
patriot, Koschusko, she procisimed (1733) that henceforts
serfdom has ceased to exist in Poland.

Surely if that serfdom still exists defacto, if not de jure,
the violation of the last will of the dying mother must
be laid to the charge of the ruthless, self-appointed
guardians of her orphans.

I have ventured to assert in my former letter that the share of the Poles in the Napoleonian wars admits of considerable palliation. Let us now see whether it be blameworthy at all. plameworthy at all.

The Foles, after the fall of Kosciusko and the final

and guiding star of all the oppressed. They formed, therefore, legions, and headed by their long-tried lead er Henry Dombrovski, placed themselves under the orders ot the young hero of Lodi.

Napoleon was at that time still a "Citizen General." "Liberty, Equality," still floated on his victorious stand ards. Could the homeless exiles adopt a more honora ble course than to give the use of their valor, to sacri fice their lives for the cause of French liberty, and even tually to secure the restoration of their beloved father-land, by the powerful arm of the grateful haro, who ceased not to culorize their gallantry, and to assure them that the reorganization of Poland would be the first ob-

that the reforganization of Poland would be the first object of his attention.

But gratitude, that weakness of little minds, was beneath the thoughts of this Robesplerre on horseback, and the only blame justiy attributable to the Poles is their inborn and iscurable fath in promises.

Supposing, however, that Napoleon had been victorious in his Russian campaign, it is more than probable that he would have considered it his interest—the only motive, of course, on which our supposition must be founded—to restore Poland to her rights as a nation. So that, from whatever point of view we book on the subject, we must acknowledge that Polish patriots and the Polish army adopted the only means at their disposal, seized on the only tender thread of hope of recovering their fatherland, and therefore acted in the spirit of pure patriotism.

After the retributive justice of Heaven had overtaken the arch tyrant, and overturned the throne of the rush-

the arch tyrant, and overturned the throne of the riless slayer of millions, the spleadid demon uncle of present imp nophew, the Poles were again sold at slave-market of Vienna, to the Russian Czar, the "ha somest and the most cuaning among the Greeks," Alex-somest and the most cuaning among the Greeks," Alex-ander the First. And as the terms of this infamous bur-gain are not universally known in this country, it may not be out of place to give here a sketch of the circum-stances attending it, Metternich, a shrewd diplomatist, was the first to per-

Metternich, a shrewd diplomatist, was the first to percieve the scheme of Russia. for the extension of its influence beyond even its gigantic fronters; he, therefore,
proposed the restoration of Poland as a bulwark against
these aggressions, offering, on the part of his sovereign,
the surrender of Galicia and the City of Cracow. Talleyrard as d the English Plenipotentiary, Lord Castlereagh, entered warndy intools views; nor was Prussia
in a condition to offer any available resistance, so that
Alexander sa with horror the prospect of boing his
Polish Provinces, without which his empire must have
sunk into a comparative insignificance. Feeling his impotence to rest is the n by force, he had recourse to a
stratagem, which, owing to the natural credulity of the
Poles, succeeded to his hear's content.

Alexander sent to Warsawhis brother Constantine,

Poles, succeeded to his heart's content.

Alexander sent to Warsaw'his brother Constantine, who issued a proclama ion couched in most adulatory terms, the purport of which, however, was "that the contracting parties in Vienna were opposed to the restoration of Poland and that the Emperor Alexander was ready to use all his powers in order to reinstate the Poles in their nationality, provided the latter empowered him to act on their behalt." These proclamations had the desired effect, Petitions, sumerously signed, and soliciting the Czer's good offices, were forwarded to Vienna; and thus armed, Alexander was enabled to make the French and English envoys believe that the Poles actually wished to be placed under his sway, as if four thousand men, for such was the number of signatures, formed a nation, or had a right to express the will of fifteen millions.

tures, formed a nation, or had a right to express the will of fifteen millions.

All opposition was therefore silenced and Poland, or rather a small portion of the once immense Empire, an Empire extending from the Baltic to the Black Sea, was erected into a constitutional kingdom of Poland, its crown being declared hereditary in the Russian reigning family.

"But in a very short time," to use the language of the

ing family.

"But in a very short time," to use the language of the manifesto of the Polish revolutionary Diet of 1830, "in a short time, the Czar discovered that the crowns of a constitutional King and an absolute monarch, placed on the same head, formed a political monarch, placed on the same head, formed a political monarch placed on the same head, formed a political monarch placed on the same head, formed a political monarch placed on the same head, formed a political monarch which could not exist long; he discovered that either the liberal institutions to his hereditary Empire, or, that the Polish Constitution must remain a dead letter." That her guaranteed liberty of the press must be crushed—her freedom of speech suppressed, by instant transportation to Siberia—her Senste filled with trators—her elections placed under the control of government—her Universities delivered to the guarcianship of most servile creatures of the Court. And to crown all, her gallant troops, placed under the command of the Grand Dake Constantine, a monster of cruelty, and a shame of humanity. All this was done, unhesitatingly done, in the face of treaties, in spite of the oath of the Czar, to uphold, defend and protect the Constitution of 1816—"So help him God."

And Poland bore it all—not patiently, but in silence. Shall I then be able to prove that she, more than any other European nation, deserves the sympathy of the American people? Yes! If I rightly understand the spirit which animates them; if I am correct in my reading of their history; if the liberty they enjoy is not the first of fortuitous circumstances, but an her-doom transmitted to them by their ancestors, these first gorious Europeans, who, braving all the dangers and horrors of a life in the wilderness, came hitner to escape from social, political and religious tyranny, and to plant the seed of freedom on the virgin soil of this New World; if, as I believe with religious fish, these benefactors of the human race were guided in their pilgrimage by the hand of God; i

rated thaty made no control at an, white our gandat neighbors, the Hungarians, were for the last three handred years foremost in the Austrian ranks, riding roughly their prancing steeds over the necks of any aution that dared to dream of Liberty.—the Poles, and the Poles alone, were always ready to throw themselves to the assistance of the oppressed—to fly onward to the call of firedom.

f freedom.

This is no empty declamation; it is a truth, a stern ruth—a historical verity. And this it was which called

This is no empty declamation; it is a truth—a historical verity." And this it was which called forth the Revolution of 1830.

It would be idle to suppose that after the violation of the Constitution the Poles were likely to become reconciled to Muscovite rule. They watched for an opportunity to sever the chains that bound them to the throne of the Czars, but would have waited for a better one than that which presented itself in 1830, had they not perceived with horror that they were intended by the Russian Government to strike the blow at the liberties of the French people, recently emancipated from the yoke of the degenerate race of the elder Bourbons.

In September, 1830, the Polish Ministers of War and Finance received orders from St. Petersburgh—the former to place the Polish troops on war-footing, the latter to supply necessary funds; while the Grand Duke Constantine was desired to keep himself ready to march with his Polish troops, as vanguard of the Russians and Prussians, toward the French frontier, with the avowed object of restoring Charles X to his throne.

I shall not attempt to describe the feeling of horror with which the army sand the nation received this intelligence. Ill-prepared as they were—without any preconcerted plan, actuated by their duty alone, indignant at the very thought of becoming tools as they were already victims of despotism—they expressed their sentiments upon the subject by rising like one man against the glant that owned them. This is the whole mystery of the Polish Revolution of 1830, which took the world with surprise, and this is our claim to the sympathy of the American people.

And that Revolution, unsuccessful though it was, has disclosed to the world the spirit which animates the nation. Its Representatives did not hesitate at their very first sitting unanimously to pass the "Declaration of lodependenee," and the nation did not hesitate anaminously to indorse the act, by laying their lives and tileir fortunes on the altur of their fatherland.

Nor did the Representativ

must be shaped according to the real wants of the masses.

None of those who are likely to peruse this paper entertain, I suppose, any doubt that democratic government, being the nearest to human perfection, is appliable to all climates and peoples. There are, however, countries, such as France and England, where limited monarchy could not be called an absolute evil; in the latter, owing to the almost inborn love of the splendors of royalty and its indispensable concomitant, aristocracy; in the former, by that long established system of centralization which must be numbered among the time honored traditions, and of the injurious tendency of which it seems impossible to convince Frenchmenit being, in fact, the only established principle in that politically, socially and religiously rotten country. But in countries like Poland and Hungary, countries essentially agricultural, the habits of whose inhabitants are singularly simple and domestic, without any dash of

it being, in fact, the only established principle in that politically, socially and religiously rotten country. But in countries like Poland and Hungary, countries essentially agricultural, the habits of whose inhabitants are singularly simple and domestic, without any dash of adventurous tendency, no other form of government can have a sound foundation, or possess the strong affection of the people, than pure democracy.

As Poland will, and indeed must play a considerable part is the coming struggle in Europe between roysity and democracy, I have thrown out the above sketch of our past—and shall proceed in subsequent letters to prove, or at least to fulfill my duty by endeavoring to prove, that in future, without the cooperation, a hearty cooperation of my countrymen, all edorts of European nations to democratize their governments must prove abortive. Nor would I have presumed to claim a part of The Tribune's columns had I not observed with sorrow, since my arrival in this country, that while all other nations of Europe were represented in its philanthropic pages, by some correspondent. Poor Poland slone, owing doubtless to the fact that comparatively few of her sons have sought asylum in America, has been doomed to oblivion.

Martin L. Domanski, Polish Exile.

**Recourgh*, N. Y., April 1, 1852. partition of their country, turned, necessarily, their looks toward Republican France, at that time the only hope

THE PRESIDENCY.

Meeting of Citizens favorable to the Nomination of Millard Fillmore.

There was a large gathering of the friends of Mr. FILLMORE and other citizens, at the Chiese Rooms last night, in pursuance of a call signed by Shepherd Knapp, President of the Fillmore Central Committee, Anthony Lamb, James W. Beekman, Vice-Presidents ; M. Hopper Mott and John B. Scoles, Secre-

The building was illuminated in front, and three transparencies were displayed, inscribed as follows :

Union of the Whigs for the sake of the Union.

has administered the Executive Government with signal success and shifty. He has been tried and found faithful, hencet and conscientions. H. CLAY.

The Whigs of New-York, true to the Union, will not separate from their breth en in Kentucky, Tennesses, North Carolina, Maryland, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana and Missouri.

During the day a large flag had been suspended across

the street, inscribed: : For President, Millard Fillmore. Moeting to-night.

A band played for a while in the street and then retired to the room, where the meeting was called to order and

DANIEL LORD, Esq.

was chosen President, with a large number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries.

Mr. Lord said, we had met to express our choice for President. We came not to depreciate the glory or honor of any man, but to do justice to the man who had so well administered the Government is the most trying hours. A man taken from the People, and unexpectedly called to the Government, had guided the Ship of State safely through troubled waters. For this he ought to be honored. He had faithfully done his duty, leaving circumstances to take care of themselves. He went on to eulogize Mr. Fillmore. When he reflected upon the glorious men who are named in competition with Mr. Fillmore, be was reminded that this was a Government of principle, not of men; and he asked what principle was to be gained by changing the head of the Government from the hands of the man Millard

JAMES W. BEEKMAN, State Senater, then presented and read the Address, of which the following are the chief points:

ADDRESS.

FELLOW-CITIZENS :-- When on the 10th of July, 1850.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—When on the 10th of July, 1850, an inscrutable Providence removed the Ruler elected by the people, the nation was consoled by a thorough knowledge of the abi my, lategrily, patriotism, truth and statesmanship of his distinguished successor.

Called thus unexpectedly to the Chief Magistracy he found himself beset with difficultis of an extraor-inary character. The whole land was rent with civil dissensions, and differing opinions, not only as between opposing parties, but also each of the g out political divisions, severed by intestine conflicts—all referring to the same all absorbing question.

The great leaders of our narty who may all.

severed by intestine conflicts—all referring to the same all absorbing question.

The great leader of our party, who may with propriety be called its Father, had enunciated a mode of settlement, and aided by Webster and other leading apirits of the Whig party, h-ving the hearty cooperation of Cass and other distinguished members of the Opposition—they agreed substantially upon the plan of Heary Clay.

During the life-time of General Taylor, all the antagonisms of the various parties, cordially united in opposition to the mode of adjustment known to history as "The Compromise of 1850."

It was well known that the Vice-President gave to that Compromise his cordial assent and consistant support.

that Compromise his cordiar assent and consistant support.

Succeeding to the Presidency at that critical period, when collision between the forces of a foreign State and the army of the United States was impending—involving in its consequences, as was solemnly believed by good men everywhere, the existence of the Union—Milland Fillmone, passing thus to duties most responsible, whose weighthe felto be almost crushing, calling round him able and upright Scatesmen concurring in his riews, manifesting bis own desire to have these questions settled immediately, yet declaring before God and man that he would maintain the Constitution and execute the laws, by the use of every means confided to him by virtue of his high office.

Under these circumstances the Compromise passed, and, instantly approved, became the law of the land. The effect produced was, as anticipated, BLESSED. It removed from the arena of partisan and political strife the question of Slavery—a f-reed issue, which not even the extremest Abbildonist nor yet the most ultra Secessionist can make germain to the Great Charter of our Liberties.

It restored to the Representatives of the People more legulinate pursuits, directing the people, before neglected.

It restored to the Representatives of the People mode legitimate pursuits, directing their immediate attention to the vital interests of all the people, before neglected, Milland Fillmork found in his own breast and in the hearts of the masses of his countrymen his reward.

Every eye in the Union was turned to him. He posserved the confidence and the regard of him. He pos-served the confidence and the regard of his fellow citi-zens generally. Public sentiment centered to the sup-port of his administration, not only in all the domestic aflairs of the country—affecting its industry, its com-merce at home and with the outer world, the improve-ment of our rivers and harbors, the diffusion of know-

ledge and the peace and quiet which he ardently de-sired should be restored to every section of the Union, but in all its foreign relations he preserved the dignity of his country, he caused her citizens and their rights to be respected in every querter of the globe; and while thus zealously watching the interests of our peo-ple, he was equally just in maintaining our relative du-ties toward other nations.

In all the relations of life, public and private, be has

In all the relations of life, public and private, he has accured the esteem of good men by pursuing unfalteringly a just and upright course without guile, stain or repreach, that has advanced him condinuously grade by grade to the highest station known to the Republic.

He has dignified and elevated the office by proving conclusively that it was best administered by its occupant when truth, virtue, honor and ability were his attendants—and he has exhibited in his own person and conduct the example of the early Presidents—that in the broad sense in which the fathers of the Union made manifest the glorious meaning of our name and title manifest the glorious meaning of our name and title— that he was, although attached to a party—the Pre-ident of the United States, discharging all the duties and obli-gations of his trust as a patriot and a stateaman and not

as a partizan.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. Therefore, Resolved, That as Millard Fillmore, commercing lite a poor boy, following up to early manhood a mechanical trade, educating himself practical y and thoroughly by his own industry, and commencing then the practice of a profession in which he was honorable for his vintues, called by the people among whom he lived to represent them in both branches of the Legislature, and there exhibiting that integrity and ability which have since characterized his career,—by the same people elected to the National Councils where he has o intinued by their unqualified approval, and, in the ever memorable 27th Congress, made, by the general voice of the Representatives, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, he there, by his unwearned devotion during the most arduous session on roof, by his firmness, discretion and ability mainly contributed to the passage of that bill which rescued the down in the place of wrecks laid the new and sure foundations of national greatness and prosperity: thence, by a majority of nearly 40,000, elected Controller of his own State, he discharged his duries with such marked distinction and so throught order out of confusion as to win from all classes unqualitied praise. Without the solicitation of himself or his friends he was unanimously nominated for the Vice Presidency, thus afforded as a peace-maker between the contending elements of his own party, the force of his character and his unimpeachable position reconciled antagonists, and, worthly united with Gen.Taylor, he shared in the success of the campaign of 1848.

2. Resolved, That when called by Providence to enter upon the dattes of President, we find him relying on the Al-RESOLUTIONS.

worthily united with Gen.Taylor, he shared in the success of the campaign of 1848.

2. Resolved, That when called by Providence to enter upon the duties of President, we find him relying on the Almighty, and with an unfaltering trust in the patriotism of his countrymen, invoking his fellow-citizens to sustain him; pressing onwards in the discharge of his high vocation, and under circumstances of danger and peril to the Republic almost without a parallel "with signal ability ascesse," restoring peace to the land; maintaining and furthering its interests at home; upholding, preserving and defending the Constitution and the laws; throwing everywhere the sgis of protection over the rights of our country and its citizens alroad, winning from all men and from all classes the meed of having so acted in his great office as to redound to the interest, the honor and the glory of the nation; place up his administration side by side with Wasington's, Jefferson's and Madison's, and in his own personal purity teaching an inestimable lesson. In behalf of the people of this City, who thus estimate Millard Fillmors, we present him to our countrymen as the Whig quodidate for the Presidency of the United States, pledging to our brethran everywhere throughout the Union our hearty cooperation to secure the triumphant election.

3. Resolved, That this community have but one voice in the contraction for that peer-

where throughout the Union our hearty cooperation to secure his triumphant election.

3. Resolved, That this community have but one voice in the expression of their affection and vaneration for that peer-less partio now drawing near his immortality, "full of honors and full of alory." Our offering is our hearts, and that has but one utterance of deep and grateful thusas. We look upon a country at peace and blessed; and now when detraction has ceased, when slander adhamed seeks the shelter of those statements, when neither ambition nor falsehood can more avail their utterers, the nation turns to him as its chief and seet henefactor. We, the friends of Milland Fillmers, may well express our proud thanks to Henry Clay, who thus sanctifies our choice with his hearty and unreserved appeared bestowed upon one whom, he asse, has been tried and found TRUE, FAITHFUL, HONEST AND CONSCENTIOUS.

4. Ecselved, That in 1550 we expressed the voice of this

TRUE, FAITHFUL, HONEST AND CONSCIENTIOUS."

4. Resolved, That in 1550 we expressed the voice of this City, when more than 40,000 of our citizens solemnly endered the Compromiser, and invoked the sid of our representatives then to effect its passage; so now we reaffirm our devotion to the Great National Whig Party of principle, and declare our intention to abide by, and maintain to the best our shiftly, the Union, the Constitution, and the Lawnsch and every part of them; and we here proclaim that, through west or woe, we will continue in this faith always which should know no difference of belief in any section of our broad and happy land. Hon. JAMES BROOKS said he was about

to introduce a man from the State of great political and